R H Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1863. NO. 42.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—In Senate a bill passed to repeal the law allowing Surgeons in hospitals to grant furloughs and discharges.

At an early hour went into Executive session after which adjourned. The pending bill to put those into the army who have furnished substitutes was not taken up.

In the House a communication, addressed to Congress and signed by a large number of commanding officers, of the army of Tennessee, was presented and read, urging prompt enactment of measures to avert disorders omnipotent for our destruction and which may become incurable in thirty days. In this communication they give the opinion that it is essential to retain, during the war, the troops now in the service and to place in the service, immediately, for the same time, all white males between 18 and 50 able to perform any kind of military duty, and authorize the President, at his discretion, to place in the service for the same term, all between 15 and 18, and 50 and 60; to prohibit substitutes; to prohibit exemptions except for civil offices; to prohibit details, except for short times to carry on works essential to the army; to prohibit discharges, except in cases of permanent disability from any duty; to prohibit furloughs, except under rules of universal application, based on the length of service and meritorious conduct; to prohibit as far as possible all able-bodied officers and soldiers from being assigned to post, hospital or interior duty, and to place all able-bodied negroes in the service as cooks, laborers, &c. They also suggest dissatisfaction on account of short rations and depreciated currency. Reconscribing the army may be obviated by bounties to old troops, increase of pay, commutation to enlisted men for rations not issued, and allowing rations to officers. This document is signed by Generals Hardee, Cheatham, Stevenson, Breckenridge, Brown, Pettus, Reynolds and Jackson, and with some slight reservations and dissents, by General's Cleburne, Hindman, Lewis, Lowry, Anderson, Manigault Vaughn, Quarles, Finley, Bates, Stewart, Strahl, Clayton, and by several Colonel's commanding brigades. The reading of this document produced some discussion. Mr Foote declared that the adoption of the measures recommended would be a step towards establishing a military despotism, with the present administration at its head, to which he was seriously opposed.—If a dictator became necessary he favored placing that power in the hands of General Lee, a man influenced by no narrow views or prejudices, but a patriot of enlarged and liberal ideas and a mind of the order of Washington.

The matter was referred to the Military Committee. A motion to reconsider the bill which passed the House on Wednesday last to prohibit the circulation of Yankee currency was voted down 48 to 5.

Attendance in both Houses still thin. House adjourned without a quorum.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS, AN eight Horse power Engine, said to be in good order, with all necessary fixtures. Early application must be made to W. H. CUNINGGIM, Exchange Hotel, or to the subscriber.

Dec 28 2t* WM. E PELL.

WOOD FOR SALE,

BY THE CORD. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Dec 29-2t

SALE OF 25 SLAVES IN HENDERSON, N.C.

ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH JANUARY, 1864, AT Henderson, N. C., on the R. and G Railroad, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, 25 Negroes, among them some valuable house servants.

Dec 28-td S. W. KITTRELL.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the

Dec 28 2w PROGRESS OFFICE.

Standard copy two weeks.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milburne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired I will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Confederate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.

Dec 22-t1J THOS. B. BRIDGES.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL CLAIMS, ACCOUNTS, &c., DUE THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands by the administrator for collection. All persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make prompt payment. I may be usually seen at P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, between the hours of 11 and 1.

Dec 28-4t J. J. LANSDELL.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER THE DEPOSITAOY AT RALEIGH will pay the interest on Registered Bonds or Stock, heretofore paid by the Depository at Wilmington, but the Depository at Wilmington, N. C., will continue to pay Coupons as well as the Depository at Raleigh.

C. F. JONES,

Dec 28-1w Acting Register, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

NOTICE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF JANUARY next, rent my plantation, hire my negroes and sell some perishable property, Corn, Fodder, one young Mule and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

Dec 28-5t* ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,

Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by

G. W. BLUFORD,

Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.

Dec 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

Dec 23-tf

For the Progress.]

What Does it Mean?

Have our Representatives been bought and sold? Have they sold us? That adventurers, who represent nobody but themselves, should for their own aggrandisement, barter away the liberties of a people might be expected: but that any man from the "good Old North State" should be found base enough to assist in trampling under foot all civil laws and delivering us over to a Military Despotism, we did not think. True, the men who did this did not represent the sentiment of their people. They have been judged and condemned by their people. True, they must have known that North Carolina wants no such legislation. Renowned for honesty, she scorns aught savoring of dishonesty. Yet there we see them, these men hailing from North Carolina, in the Confederate House of Representatives voting *aye* to a proposition to repudiate the vested rights of citizens of North Carolina and to deliver them over to a Military Despotism. For what is it, but a despotism of the worst kind that pays no respect to plighted faith and violates its most solemn contracts? Can the citizen have any confidence in or any respect for such a Government? Bankrupt in purse it may be, and still exist, but can a Government survive a bankrupt in honor? Only in one way—by force. We want a *strong* Government, says a Destructive. A leading Destructive exclaimed in the public street on Christmas day, "D—n all laws, and all civil authority now." What better name than "Destructive" could be applied to such people?

If we really need more men in service, is there no equitable way of getting them? Suppose all Confederate troops now in service were massed in Virginia and Georgia (or elsewhere as our Generals might deem necessary) and each State should be required to call out its Home Guard for all such service at home as is now performed by Confederate troops. That might not be liked by some, but still it would be one way of getting their services without compromising Confederate faith. Why is not some such plan attempted before resorting to the dishonorable measures proposed? Is the Confederate government afraid to trust the States? Are we to have a consolidated government while fighting for State Rights? Are we to be enslaved at home, while fighting to be independent of foreign power? Passion, not reason, seems to control our National Councils! One argues "that the same right exists for putting in the principals of substitutes that existed for continuing in service the twelve months' men," no notice being taken of the fact that these men had the same right to put in a substitute that those at home had. Had they left the field they would have been overhauled, as were those at home, by the conscript officer. Many a poor fellow in the army availed himself of the right, sold his property at home, paid the proceeds to some man not liable to military service who agreed for this consideration to fill his place, and contracted with the government, through its authorized agent, to receive this man "as his substitute for the war." His family accepted his presence among them as a compensation for the loss of property. Now, having got his means, or the man whom his means purchased, it is coolly proposed to take him also, although he holds the written pledge of the government that his substitute has been accepted in his stead "for the war." Deprived of all law and equity, feeling that he has been robbed, can this man serve such a government faithfully? It is urged again that the *army* is in favor of this infamous proceeding. Suppose that by a skilful showing up of extortioners and other rascals at home the army *had* become prejudiced, and *were* murmuring against allowing such men to be at home, would that be a sufficient excuse for a breach of faith with *everybody?* But the *army* is *not* in favor of this dishonorable measure. A viler slander could not be uttered against a brave people. But we must recollect that in certain circles the *army* means that small but noisy portion whose motto is "rule or ruin."—Again I would ask "What does it mean?"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

UNCONSTITUTIONAL TAXATION.

State necessity!—State necessity, produced by the embarrassed condition of our finances, is the ground alleged to justify the overthrow of the Constitution by unauthorized taxation.

Those who produce unnecessary troubles are very seldom the wisest counsellors to extricate us from them. The same lack of wisdom which produced the troubles, will generally govern their measures of extrication. Let us enquire, first—were our financial difficulties inevitable? and, secondly, are there not other expedients, short of the desperate project of destroying the Constitution, which may be available for arresting the downfall of our credit and currency?

When, on last February twelvemonth, nearly two years ago, the present Congress commenced its labors, our finances were in a tolerably good condition.—Prices were inflated, but generally not more than fifty per cent. Its obvious duty was to lay heavy taxes to carry on the war, then clearly beyond the hope of aid from any foreign power. Yet, strange to say, it laid no taxes at all. It distinguished itself, however, by two very remarkable measures:—It gave the President the power to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act; and it passed, in the Senate, a forced loan bill. That the former was nothing but gratuitous incense to the Executive, is proved by the fact that he never found any occasion to exercise the despotic power it bestowed. The later was unconstitutional, and was defeated, as such, in the House of Representatives. These measures, accompanied as they were by the failure to lay any taxes, were ominous of future troubles and usurpation. In the midst of a gigantic war, the Government allowed a whole year to pass without laying taxes to support it, whilst these taxes were not available to relieve the Treasury a year after, making two years of vacuum in the receipt of taxes. Even if the Government could have raised all the money it needed to carry on the war, by bonds, it was wretched policy to carry it on by credit only. Frederick the Great carried on a seven years' war, in his own dominions, without incurring any debt. But money by bonds was clearly not available; and the desperate policy was resorted to of issuing Treasury notes, and thus destroying the currency of the country, instead of laying taxes. The consequence is, six hundred millions of Treasury notes are thrown into circulation, and repudiation stares us in the face. That any man in his senses could have pursued such a course, as a mere financial policy, seems incredible.

The present embarrassed and dangerous condition of our finances were not inevitable. They are the result of the greatest indifference or incompetency. Is it necessary now to overthrow the Constitution to rectify them?

The President affirms that, all our resources of taxation being exhausted, we must break down the restrictions of the Constitution in laying direct taxes, and tax land and slaves, contrary to its prohibitions.

It is remarkable that our ancestors carried on a seven years' war in 1776 without any such resource as the President proposes to Congress to usurp; and that the United States Government, with exactly such a clause in their Constitution as exists in ours, putting restrictions on direct taxes, have carried on their war with us—with a debt four-fold greater than ours—without violating these restrictions. These facts would seem to show that these violations by us cannot be necessary.

But has Congress exhausted all the sources of taxation the Constitution confers? It can lay an income tax of fifty per cent. It can lay a stamp tax. It can lay a tax on exports—which, if properly used, should raise not less than $100,000,000. It can lay heavy excise taxes on consumption and retail. No such taxes have yet been laid by Congress, and if any one will take up the present tax book of Great Britain he will see how very far we are from having exhausted our constitutional sources of taxation. It is perfectly natural that those who would not tax at all, should now tax inadequately, and then rush into the extreme of unconstitutional taxation. Weakness or folly is always very nearly allied to despotism.

Never did any Government commence its career of independence with more magnificent financial resources. With four millions of bales of cotton, equal to gold in Europe, easily transportable through a loose blockade—with a people ready to give their property as freely as they did their blood—why should our finances have become embarrassed, and so desperate, in the opinion of the Government, that it is necessary to destroy the Constitution itself to rectify them? In our opinion, such a policy is not necessary; and if it was necessary to save the currency, the currency is not worth the cost. As horrible as repudiation must be to every honorable mind, it is better than political slavery. Our ancestors bore the former, but they would not endure the latter. They maintained their liberties, as more precious than all other sacrifices; and so must we, if we intend that the glorious struggle in which we are engaged, shall not end in a mere change of despotisms. Fortunately for us, it is not in the power of the President and of Congress combined, to enforce a violation of the Constitution. The Judges of the States forming the Confederacy, like them, have been sworn to support the Constitution of the Confederate States. They can arrest and defeat any legislation of Congress against its provisions. As grievous as any conflict between any of the States and the Confederate Government must be, there is no alternative where the Constitution is violated. That must be preserved, or all is lost.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS PRACticing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed to and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state of prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that their patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will be moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge prices corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIAS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Dec 28-6t W. H. McKEE.

CIRCULAR.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 1, 1863.

I. IN ORDER TO GIVE MORE IMMEDIATE EFfect and operation to the act of February 15, 1863, intended to provide for "disabled soldiers" (by conferring on them appointments which they may be competent to fill,) it is hereby announced that any "disabled soldier" who may desire a position in the Quartermaster's department should, in order to obtain the same, report to the Chief Quartermaster of the State of which he is a resident, or in which he may be in hospital or on duty at the time of his application, his

Name,	Company,
Age,	Regiment,
Profession or trade,	Brigade, and
Place of abode or station,	Nature of Disibility.

He will state in his application the nature of the position desired, such as clerk, wagon or forage master, &c. &c.

II. Applicants for clerkships will be required to possess a fair knowledge of arithmetic, to write good English, and in a legible hand. For subordinate positions, less will be required.

III. All applications must be supported by vouchers of unimpeachable character, and the sufficiency of witnesses thereunto, if in civil life, must be certified by some justice of the peace, or other county or municipal officer. Where testimonials are from the commanding officers of the applicant, no such certificate will be necessary.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Chief Quartermaster of each State to keep a roster of such applicants, and to place their papers on file for reference; and he will report at the expiration of each quarter the number thereof, and the number of appointments, to the Quartermaster General.

V. Local Quartermasters will (in case they have made no authorized arrangements for clerks or other employees) be expected to supply themselves, as far as practicable, from the class of "disabled soldiers" thus enrolled, who may be found competent to discharge the duties of the department.

VI. Applications should be accompanied in each case by a copy of the certificate which shows the soldier to be disabled, and should be addressed to the Chief Quartermaster of the State in which he may desire to obtain a position, thus:

"To the Chief Quartermaster of North Carolina, Raleigh."

VII. Post of Chief Quartermasters are as follows:

Virginia,	Richmond.
North Carolina,	Raleigh.
South Carolina,	Charleston.
Georgia,	Augusta.
Alabama,	Montgomery.
Mississippi,	Enterprise.
Florida,	Lake City.
Louisiana,	Alexandria.
Texas,	San Antonia.
Arkansas and Missouri,	Little Rock.
Tennessee and Kentucky,	Knoxville.

VIII. When a place has been found for any applicant, the Chief Quartermaster in whose district the post may be, will proceed at once to obtain, through the regular channels, the detail and assignment to duty of the "disabled soldier" thus provided for.

IX. The earnest co-operation of all officers of the Quartermaster's department in carrying into effect this system, when it can be applied without manifest injury to the public service, is confidently expected.

A. R. LAWTON,
Dec 29-2t Quartermaster General.

Standard copy weekly and semi-weekly twice each: Fayetteville Observer the same; Wilmington Journal daily and weekly twice each; Western Democrat twice weekly. All send bills to Chief Quartermaster W. W. Peirce, Raleigh, with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

TO HIRE.

TWO CAREFULLY TRAINED NEGRO WOMEN and a small girl. Homes with quiet, Christian families and kindly treatment more an object than pecuniary compensation. Let applicants leave their names with the Clerk of the Exchange Hotel. Dec 28-3t*

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My andress, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A. SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.

Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22 3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month! the owner clothing the hand;—for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools.

G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

Dec 19 tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, Preident.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at

Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-t1J

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—*Judges.*—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev. ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon, or you will be too late.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.

Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,

RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12-3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $60 if caught in Wake.

Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 30-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $3 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Fifteen cents for Rags—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the *Progress* office.

The Senate had up the substitute bill on Monday but no vote was taken, and it is to be hoped that its discussion in that body may be the means of the adoption of such amendments as to strip the bill of its odious, tyrannical features, or the defeat of the whole.—The passage of such a bill is not necessary to the prosecution of the war, and the violation of the faith of the Government and the outrage on individual rights proposed in the bill now before the Senate will cause disaffection and dissatisfaction that will prove most disastrous to our cause.

The press of the country, with the exception of a few slaves of power, appeal to the Senate to pause and reflect, and we hope the appeals will not be in vain. Pass the House substitute bill and then adopt the propositions of Senator Brown, enrolling all able-bodied men and the establishment of military law all over the land, and the demoralization, disaffection and desertion that will follow will damage the cause and the Confederacy more than a dozen reverses on the field.

We publish an excellent article from the Richmond *Whig* in this issue and have many of a like character from other sources but our space will not admit them.

Some people have been strangely inconsistent in this war. When it commenced they told us it was for our rights in the Territories, but that exploded with Lincoln's emancipation proclamation; and then we were told we were fighting for the negro—the right to have and to own Africans as slaves. We fought on, but now when the owners of slaves themselves, who have been allowed as a privileged class to buy out, are about to be put in, many of them tell us they are willing the negroes should go to the d—l so we can have peace!

The Charlotte *Bulletin* copies our notice of the Yankee raid in Cherokee, and says: "Our friend of the *Progress* should not complain, for this is the result of the teaching of Conservatives." A mistake. It is the result of secession fanatics who helped abolition fanatics bring on the war, refusing to help fight its battles. The secessionists got us into the war and now they will see us subjugated before they will quit their speculating and help conquer a peace. Not the result of Conservative teaching but secession indifference, neighbor.

The season of hiring is upon us, and many are the annoyances and vexations being experienced by house-keepers in getting their domestic arrangements completed for the ensuing year. Negroes are hiring and selling for good prices—or rather at high figures—the prices may not be so high after all if we consider the value, or rather the want of value, of the currency. A large number of negroes are offering for sale in different localities, some of the owners, it is shrewdly suspected, preparing to go beyond the lines.

"P. W. A." says there is no truth in the rumor that the army at Dalton is making arrangements to fall back on Atlanta. He says every inch of ground from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta will be disputed should the enemy attempt an advance. No advance is expected, however, before spring.

We invite attention to the communication of "One of the People" in this issue. The letter is from a highly intelligent gentleman, a native of the State, and one who is well acquainted with public sentiment. He speaks the sentiments of a large majority of the people of this State.

There were various rumors about town yesterday of an advance of the enemy on Kinston, but we could gather nothing reliable and have but little confidence in the reports. The rumors most probably arose from the movement of some foraging or scouting party this side of Newbern.

We are requested to say that the address of the Rev. Dr. Deems, Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will hereafter be Raleigh, N. C.

There is great enquiry for good cooks for the next year. We don't see why people should bother themselves so much about cooks when there is so little to cook.

The sale of seven valuable slaves, advertised by Creech & Litchford to take place to-day, has been postponed until Friday.

An Interesting Statement.

The following tabular statement is interesting as showing the number and cause of exemptions in four of the States of the Confederacy. And it may be well to mention in this connection that these four States are the only ones in which there has been any systematic enforcement of the conscript law:

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPT IN THE STATES OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

OCCUPATION.	Virginia	North Carolina.	South Carolina	Georgia
Postmasters and clerks	123	9	20	20
Civil officers	383	287	79	528
Railroad employees	797	533	331	616
Telegraph employees	23	18	17	13
Employees navigation companies	55	12	2	2
Newspaper employees	264	54	54	174
Ministers of the Gospel	184	156	219	274
Shoemakers	909	651	245	594
Tanners	335	174	51	277
Blacksmiths	680	588	162	590
Wagon makers	393	219	78	266
Millers	753	668	365	409
Mill engineers	16			18
Millwrights	146	123	33	64
Druggists	47	18	40	48
Factory employees	224	152	26	554
School teachers	168	139	140	266
Salt manufacturers	148	627	66	151
Overseers, upon payment of tax	200	120	301	201
Ferrymen				10
Physicians	369	264	345	436
Militia officers	44	3,430		397
Aliens	69	117	118	628
Discharged by habeas corpus	17	31		8
Express Company	29	14		13
Cadets		15		12
Order of Sect'y of War		14		2
Bobbin makers				2
Manufacturers dental instruments				3
Asylums		23		2
Hatters	4			14
Nitre and mining service	10	17		129
Mail contractors and carriers	31	72	11	4
Details		1,913		
Executive clemency	69	87		
Magistrates	203	579		
Miners		39		
Non-combatants	418	196	1	
Paper-makers	17	14		
Policemen		34		
State Ordnance Department		258		
Government agents		17		
Colliers	155	11		
State agents		2		
Wheelwrights		13		
Superintendents of Gas Works		2		
Fire Department		57		
Foundries		6		
Government contract	112	28	8	
Iron Manufacturers	89		56	
Shepherds	2			107
Special police production				
Farmers	725			
Treasury department	361			
Quartermaster's Department	105			
Ordnance Department	21			
Commissary Department	24			
Navy Department	26			
Medical Department	24			
Miscellaneous	206			
Physical disability	8,371	7,868	2,167	1,499
Substitutes	3,270	2,040	770	7,000
Total	20,372	22,807	5,814	15,837
Grand total,				64,834

North Carolina has 22,807 exempts, of which 7,868 are exempted for physical disability, and only 2,040 substitutes; while Virginia has 3 270 and Georgia 7,000 substitutes. The Cotton States have fought for their liberties largely by proxy, because they were able to pay out, while with us only a very small proportion had the means to keep them out, owing to the high figures placed upon substitutes by the chivalry of the Cotton States.

Mr. Conrad, M. C., from Louisiana, made a great fuss about the newspapers at the last session and wanted to put in the printers, but was prevailed on to relent and give us an extension of time, for which we know the craft were duly thankful. But just look at the figures. While every other department of industry has its large list of exemptions, in each of the States embraced in the statement, the four States have only 546 persons exempted on account of the despised newspapers, of which number North Carolina has *fifty four!* After this exhibit we hope the M. C. from Louisiana will rest easy.

Resumption of the Exchange.

We are glad to see that the enemy have sent home 500 of our soldiers and that 500 Yankees have been sent in exchange for them. Butler has been appointed Commissioner of Exchange on their part, and though a "beast" he may be, he has shown his good sense by resuming the exchange at once instead of continuing the correspondence which his predecessors had been carrying on with Commissioner Ould.

The *Whig* of Monday says:

The flag of truce steamer New York, arrived at City Point, Saturday, with five hundred Confederate prisoner—not sick or wounded—sent to be exchanged for the same number of Yankee prisoners. It appears from late United States journals, that Beast Butler has been appointed Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners, in place of Gen. Meredith; and as we are not advised of any negotiation between Judge Ould and the Beast, the presumption is that the latter has commenced his agency by resuming the exchange of prisoners—defering the negotiation (if any can be held with him,) until the number of prisoners on each side is reduced by mutual exchange.—We learn that five hundred Yankees were sent down to City Point last night.

Be not Deceived.

ED. PROGRESS:—I have concluded that there are many people in our land who have been and may be deceived; for there is a class who are themselves deceived, and are exerting every effort in their power to deceive others; yes, they would transform themselves into angels of light and deceive the very elect, if it were possible. They tell you the South will soon conquer a peace, and that they will, when needed in the army, shoulder their guns and go meet the enemy; but be not deceived by them, for when they are called upon, (if that should happen to be the case,) we see them flying to their places of retreat; some find it at a railroad station, to others is assigned the high office of baggage master on the cars. I once more repeat, be not deceived by those noble heroes, for they are undoubtedly laboring under self-deception. I would, therefore, most respectfully ask them to read the moral of Jane Gray:

MORAL.

Dear reader, if e'er self-deception prevails,
We pray you to try the Philosopher's scales;
But if they are lost in the ruins around
Perhaps a good substitute thus may be found;
Let judgment and conscience in circles be cut,
To which strings of thought may be carefully put:—
Let these be made even with caution extreme,
And impartiality use for a beam;
Then bring those good actions which pride overrates,
And tear up your motives to serve for the weights. F.

Ice was gathered and housed at Richmond last week.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern dates to the 23d have been received. The war news is unimportant. All we have heard from Confederate sources about the negro mutiny at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, amounts to nothing. The mutiny never occurred. We make the following summary of the news:

PROCEEDINGS IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS—THE AMNESTY—HABEAS CORPUS.

The proceedings in the Yankee Congress for the week are not of much interest. One of the "personal explanations" in the Senate was that of Mr. Hale, Senator from New Hampshire, who was charged with receiving a bribe of $3,000 for getting two political prisoners out of the Capitol Prison. He acknowledged having received the money, but said it was for his professional services as a lawyer in obtaining their freedom. In the House, Mr. Edgerton, of Ind., submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The proclamation of the President, of January 1, 1863, and December 8, 1863, in relation to emancipation, impose conditions of pardon and amnesty to persons who have participated in the existing rebellion, as well as conditions precedent to the re-establishment and recognition of State government in the States to which said proclamation apply, which, in the judgment of a large number of faithful citizens, have a tendency to give to the rebellion "the advantage of a changed issue," and "to reinvigorate the otherwise declining insurrection in the South," and to prolong the war; and, whereas, this House cannot but regard with anxiety the unprecedented and extraordinary claims and assumption of high prerogatives by the President in said proclamations, especially in view of the fact that the President, in his inaugural address of the fourth day of March, 1861, declared: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institutions in the States where it exists; I believe I have no right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Resolved, As the judgment of this House, that the maintenance inviolate of the constitutional powers of Congress and the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric of Federal Union depends; and we denounce as among the gravest crimes, the invasion or occupation by armed force of any State under the pretext or for the purpose of coercing the people thereof to modify or abrogate any of their laws or domestic institutions that are consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and we affirm the principle declared in this resolution to be a law, alike to the President and the people of the United States.

Mr. Grinnell moved to lay the resolution upon the table, which was agreed to—yeas 90, nays 60.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, submitted a series of resolutions, of which the following is the first:

Resolved, That, as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen; and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines, and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors.

Mr. Cravens moved to lay them on the table; but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 60, nays 100.

The above resolution was then agreed to by 93 yeas to 64 nays.

Mr. Harrington, of Indiana, offered a preamble setting forth the principles of the Constitution in regard to personal liberty, and that the thirty-seventh Congress passed a law authorizing the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the United States; further, that the President has assumed to suspend it in the loyal States, subjecting the people to arbitrary arrests without due process of law, denying to them the right to a speedy trial, and causing them to languish in prison, and concluding with resolutions denying the power of Congress to confer upon the President the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the loyal States, and asserting the assumption of the President in these respects is contrary to the progress of the age, despotic and wholly subversive of the elementary principles on which the Government is based. The series concludes with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to protect the rights of persons in accordance with the foregoing declarations and the provisions of the Constitution.

The resolutions were rejected—67 against 89.

Mr. Philip Johnson offered a preamble, setting forth:

WHEREAS, the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania has solemnly decided the act of March 3, 1863, commonly called the Conscription act is contrary to and violative of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore null and void: Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sworn duty of the Executive Department of the Government to either acquiesce in that decision of that State, or to bring the question involved before the Supreme Court of the United States for final adjudication, to the end that if Congress shall deem such legislation necessary a bill may be prepared not subject to constitutional objections.

The proposition was laid upon the table—yeas 89, nays 34.

RE-CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE—ALL OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW ESCAPE.

The steamer Chesapeake has been re-captured. A dispatch from Halifax says:

At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer Chesapeake and the prisoners on board of her were delivered over to the Government. Upon the arrival of the boat containing the prisoners at the Queen's wharf, the excitement became intense. The prisoners were immediately seized by a boat's crew in the slip and hurried off by the crowd in attendance. Upon the government officers moving to arrest the prisoners, under a warrant, they were seized and held by prominent citizens, and rendered powerless to perform their duty. The crowd finally succeeded in getting the pirates off in a small boat, which forthwith moved down the bay. The affair causes great excitement throughout the city. What course the authorities will pursue in the matter it is impossible to say.

The excitement is increasing. The Federal vessels Niagara, Dacotah, Anna and Ella, Acacia and Cornubia are off the harbor. The pirates are now all at liberty, scattered throughout the province.

The following is the statement of First Engineer Johnson, of the steamer Chesapeake:

"After we left St. John the first port we entered was Shelburne, where we took in ten tons of coal and some wood. The next morning we left for Lahore river. Seeing a steamer off the mouth of the river, we concealed the vessel as best we could, and ascended the river on Friday night. We laid to at this point until Tuesday night, discharging part of the cargo, for which we received one thousand dollars.—We sold the sugar for three cents a pound, the flour for three dollars a barrel, and other articles for proportionate prices.

"We arrived off Sambro without meeting with any further trouble, and was boarded by a pilot named Flynn, who took the vessel into Sambro harbor.—Captain Locke, now satisfying himself that there were not coals enough on board to complete the voyage, concluded to anchor the vessel, and he did so at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime he started for Halifax to procure coals and engineers for the vessel. The Captain returned about two o'clock on the following morning, having been successful in his expedition. A schooner came with him.

"At about six o'clock on the same morning, the pilot, Flynn, informed the Captain that Federal gunboats were entering the harbor. The Captain, satisfying himself that this statement was correct, ordered me (Johnson) to scuttle the vessel. I replied that I could not do it. The Captain then hastily secured what plunder he could, and he and his officers and crew took to the boats as the Ella and Anna appeared in sight."

TERRIBLE FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT YORKTOWN.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says:

A fire took place at Yorktown on Wednesday night, resulting in a loss of not less than a million of dollars to the government. It broke out in the hospital from a stove-pipe that passed through the roof. The government bakery soon caught from the increasing flames, and soon burned to the ground. The arsenal next took fire, and this was a warning for all to escape as quickly as possible. Soon shells began to explode, and soon after the flames reached the powder magazine. A tremendous report followed, and the scene was grandly fearful. The whole contents were sent upward, and shells went through the air rapidly, large pieces of iron falling on horses, houses and wagons, injuring alike persons and property. Men and dumb animals were frightened, and burning beams and fragments of many kinds were scattered in every direction. Twenty-five persons were injured, and every house in the town was damaged by the explosions. Many of the ladies in the town took refuge on a steamer, which went out into the river. It was not till after three o'clock on Thursday morning that the main magazine was reached. Then an explosion took place that shook the earth for many miles around. This incident set many buildings on fire. The camps of Battery 1, Fourth artillery, and of the Fifteenth New York artillery, were completely demolished, but the guns and stores were saved. The garrison, by great exertions, finally stayed the flames.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

A GENERAL CONSCRIPTION.

The question of the finances having been turned over for the present to the consideration of a special committee, the attention of Congress has been occupied for some days past upon the efficiency of the army. The act admitting substitutes into service was repealed with the utmost expedition. A bill setting aside all contracts with the principal, whose substitute has been received, and conscribing him also into service has passed the House with precipitancy and almost unanimity, and there is but little reason to doubt will be rushed through the Senate. A more sweeping conscription, embracing all able-bodied men of all ages and classes, with various modifications, has also been proposed. A frenzy for the moment seems to possess both the Administrative and Legislative branches of the Government upon the subject of swelling the muster rolls of our armies. When comes this frantic infatuation? Is it a symptom of panic, of trepidation bordering on despair? Are we reduced to the necessity of making such an exhibition to our enemies and to the world, in resorting to such desperate measures, unparalleled in the history of wars? Is it one of the protean forms of demagoguery that has bewitched our civil leaders? The "equality of every man;" ergo, "all must go to the field!"—Is not our war based on the principle and fact, which all history has demonstrated as a truth—the inequality of man—for policy we say of races? Or, is it the scheme of the designing and the aspiring? This subject demands the earnest, the cautious, the most deliberate consideration and circumspection of Congress.

That every man should contribute equally of his means and his services to the country; and that all should go into the field who can not better serve the cause in some other way, is a proposition broad enough to meet the approbation of every one. Who is to decide the merits of each individual case as to his appropriate sphere to discharge this duty? Can a corps of irresponsible clerks assembled at the capital, exposed to the influences of favoritisms and of corruption, decide these cases for all parts of the country better than the representatives of each section? Shall the tenure of the "detail" be dependent upon the subserviency, the sycophancy, the obsequiousness of the recipient to this central court, instead of upon his merits? Does the power "to raise armies" imply armies for the field; or does it include armies of mechanics, farmers, doctors, preaches, and all the various callings of purely the domestic economy of the country? And are all of these throughout the extent of our country to be passed upon by some adventurer of a clerk—a Jew, a foreigner, perhaps a Yankee, or a renegade from the field—instead of the reponsible representative of the people? We have heretofore given our views fully upon the substitute question.—We see it stated by one of our city cotemporaries that many interested parties have employed counsel, should the Senate pass the bill before them, to test whether it is an unwarrantable and unconstitutional breach of faith. Such we regard it.

Adam Smith thinks that a country purely agricultural may at certain seasons furnish for war one-fifth, or even in case of necessity one-fourth of its entire population. But a commercial or manufacturing nation would be unable to furnish anything like as numerous a military force. In these relative characteristics our country enjoys a vast advantage over the enemy. But is the case of necessity so strongly now before us as to call for our utmost efforts, and be kept up for an indefinite period, perhaps for years? Why are there now 200,000 stragglers from our armies?—Why has it occurred that over sixty per cent. of the men on the muster roll have, in one instance at least, been absent in emergencies? Whose fault is it?—Why not bring these back instead of violating contracts, or conscribing classes that never before were called into war; depopulating a slaveholding people, with slaves already pretty thoroughly demoralized?—Why extend the age so as to take in those unequal to the hardships of war? At the beginning of the French Revolution the citizen soldiery were called out for the national defence. "But these three millions of national guards," says Jomini, "were useless for reinforcing the army, and utterly incapable of defending their own firesides." Washington, in his letters to Congress, opposed sweeping requisitions of men for service, "unless in cases of extraordinary emergency, such as could not be expected in the common course of events." That the saving in the articles of clothing, provisions and a thousand other things "would amply support a large army, which, well officered, would be daily improving, instead of continuing a destructive, expensive and disorderly mob." Frederick the Great of Prussia, with a population of five millions, successfully opposed a league of one hundred millions. Yet but one-twentieth of his population was on the muster rolls during the terrible Seven Years' War. At its close Prussia was wealthier than when the war commenced, and from that period dates its growth and prosperity, which has long placed it among the first nations of the earth.

Besides the incalculable injuries that would in every way result from wholesale conscription, the agricultural interests of the country would be wholly neglected. Negroes left to themselves will not make even their own support. The next year would be one truly of famine. Already we are ex trials of scanty provisions. The gre felt in our army is from this cause. food with their families at home is the half the desertions. It would be a gr to detail every skilful farmer and over ranks and put them to raising provis not in this general conscription go th and take slaves to entrench and fortify Do our soldiers now do it? The Yank tanooga, and in five days make it impreg take Lookout Mountain and Mission them for weeks, and although positi stronger than those of the enemy, th negroes there to handle spades, our render them at the first assault. Ca military people, or have any solid clai whose armies require slaves, negroes fields, to entrench them? Roman armi the world and conquered it; throwing pregnable and complete camp at the day's march. The muster rolls of th armies were less than twenty thousand half of whom were Romans, each man fifty to eighty pounds on his back, twenty and thirty, and often many more

Congress cannot act with too much deli these measures. A refined sense of hon vent spirit of liberty are the character Southern people. In our dealings abro endeavored to preserve unquestioned these sentiments. Shall they be disreg dealings at home? Shall we fill our force, and the first step toward adding to by fraud? Shall we commence by repu debt of the one, and denying contracts wi from the other? Where will such policy We may yet realize, from such false step vision of our country "struggling in the Debt, with Labor resting on her rusted Commerce furling her wings, dejected Tra garments, and the Genius of Liberty her people, prostrate, bankrupt and disgra

AN EDITOR GONE.—Capt. T. C. Evan C. Troops, Editor of the Milton *Chronicle*, ried to Miss F. A. Stevenson, of Newbern, Hill, on the morning of the 19th. We wis py pair a long and prosperous career. Our rary must have thought he was in pursui ness under difficulties when that good Hillsboro' charged him $50 to send him

Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, wife of the distingui eral of that name, now a prisoner at the in Richmond on Saturday last.

A boy while skating on the ice in th Richmond, on Saturday, slipped through drowned. Boys should be cautious.

A man was garroted in an alley in R Friday night, and robbed of $1200. His was also robbed of a watch.

MARRIED,

On the 8th instant, at the residence of Col Daniel, Statesville, N. C., Mr. JOHN J. CO Lenoir county, N. C., to Miss JOSEPHINE KING, of Florida.

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the the Western Ward, the name of ALEX CRE for a seat in the next Board of Commission city. He will be supported by

Dec 23 tf MANY VO

Mr Editor—Have the kindness to inform merous readers in the Western Ward that th gable Col. W. H. H. TUCKER will be vot Commissioner by MANY CIT

Dec 28 3t*

NEW ADVERTISEM

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE P FICE at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1863. The postage is two cents. Call for adverti and give date of list.

A
Anderson, Capt A B
B
Ball, Wm
Brinkley, R B
Brinkley, Wm T
Bledsoe, Miss A E
Broadwell, Josiah
Blythe, A J
C
Cane, Miss Margaret
Craig, Fletcher
Cruce, Charles,
D
Dilliard, Dr Wm
Dugger, Lt J E
E
Elliott, H H
F
Fleming, Miss M J
G
Gray, Mrs Fannie
Gilbert, M V B
H
House, T W
Horton, W M
J
Jordan, Miss Nancy
K
Kindle, Mrs Kate
King, W L
L
Lawson, Henry
M
Montague, H W
Montague, D H W
Moore, John
Minor, Chas
McSmith, Wm
Marshburn, H
P
Pool, Miss Elizabet
Potts, Mrs H
Pugh, Mrs Martha
Powell, Capt B F
Pridgen, G J
Park, R D
Pope, Miss M J
Parker, Marcellus
Pullen, D C
R
Reece, Abe
S
Stephens, E A
Stewart, Bul
Smith, Miss Eliza
Snipes, David
Stubling, L D
Smith, Miss Lizzie
Shenod, Lt H W
Sanders, Jas T
Scarboro', Lt M F
Sanders, Miss L T
Sanderson, N G
T
Tennett, W T
Taylor, Jas B
Taylor, Judy
V
Vandergriff, Henry
W
Woodruff, H H
Warren, W
Wren, Piety
Whitaker, Chas
Williams, J T
Whiting, H

Dec 30-1t GEO. T. COOKE, P.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE COUNTY, N.
ROOM FOR SEVERAL GOOD BOYS.

TUITION FOR TWENTY WEEKS FROM J uary 14th......
Board for twenty weeks from January 14th......
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS
Oaks, Orange
Dec 29 10t*

NEGRO SALE POSTPONED TO FRID

THE SEVEN VALUABLE SLAVES ADVERT to be sold to-day (Wednesday) will not be sold Friday, Jan. 1st, when the sale will positively take

CREECH & LITCHFORD
Auctione
Dec 30-3t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, COMMENCING AT ELE o'clock, A. M., in front of our store, we will s the highest bidder some 10 or 12 likely Negroes— two excellent cooks and washerwomen.

CREECH & LITCHFORD
Auctione
Dec 23-3t

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been than doubled in three months. I am compelled to vance my prices a little, and have therefore changed charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further tice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My dress is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will be be directed to GEORGE W. DEE
Dec 30-10t

FOR SALE.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS MANUFACTURING TOBA co. J. B. LITTLEJOHN
Louisburg, N. C.
Dec 30-1w*

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE BAL Cotton. O. H. FOSTER
Louisburg, N. C.
Dec 30-1w*

FOR HIRE,

THREE NO. 1 TOBACCO HANDS, AND A FIR rate dining-room Servant. Apply immediately.
P. F. PESCUD
Dec 30-3t